WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. UNDYING LOVE.

"And now, farewell! best and dearest, farewell "And now farewell' best and dearest, larewell."

My beloved, my beloved! Oh, that I could compress
into human words the divine measure of the love
which gloss and yearns in my heart at this hour!
That love the frest of death cannot chill, the night of
the grave cannot quench. It is bound up with the
immortal life of my soul—it shall live for thee in the heavens, and be thy eternal possession there. Grace Greenwood

Shall pass the mighty deep, And in the army Death enroll Its censeless vigils keep:

If parted hearts again unite Beyond the swelling tide. And love relumes its fading light As passing ages glide:

If dual souls one being form, One perfect, blessed whole, I tremble not, earth's wildest storm May not affright my soul.

For this has been my darkest fear Beloved, this my deepest wo, Lest I no more thy voice should hear In the far land to which I go.

But now I joy the love we share Need fear no mortal change, And only finds perfection where Angelic spirits range.

For the National Era. PLAN FOR OPENING JAPAN.

SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U. STATE

Draft of a proposed Letter Missive, from PRESUDENT TAYLOR to the EMPEROR OF JAPAN, inlimiting his desire to open friendly and commercial relations with that Empire; submitted to Hon. John M. Clayros, Secretary of State, March 14, 1849.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof,

His Imperial Majesty the Seogoon, and Supreme Ruler of Japan and its Dependencies. SALUTATION AND PEACE!

reserved and solemnly inaugurated President of America, I have great satisfaction in transmitting to Your Imperial Majesty the enclosed copy of my recent Inau-gural Message to Our two Houses of Congress, which I pray Your Imperial Majesty will receiv as a mark of my respect," and I avail of this occasion to intimate my desire to open friendly relations and commercial intercourse with Japan, upon such a basis as shall be considered utually beneficial to the interests of both pa-

of Thirty Independent Sovereign States, and five Territories not yet organized into State Governments. Most of our States are larger than many of the principal kingdoms of Europe, and contain, with the Territories, an aggregate population of more than twenty-three millions. They are all united under one Federal or Supreme Government, established at Washington; and which, among its constitutional attributes, is solely invested with the Power of making War, Peace, and Treaties; of regulating Commerce, and maintaining Diplomatic Intercourse with foreign nations.

We have a seacoast of nineteen hundred miles on the Atlantic Ocean, sixteen hundred miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and eighteen hundred miles on the great lakes which divide us from the adjacent British possessions, and sixteen hundred miles of maritime frontier on the western coast of the Pacific Ocean. The city of New York, our chief Port and Emporium, has upwards of five hundred thousand inhabitand internal trade, and the magnitude of its business transactions. The other principal ports are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans; besides these, there are numerous large commercial and manufacturing cities and trading towns on the seaboard, and on the great rivers and lakes of the interior.

The discovery, last year, of extensive auriferous deposits, and rich mines of gold and quicksilver, in California, is attracting thither an immense number of immigrants, both from the United States and other countries. San Francisco, the chief port of the Territory, from its favorable position and superior local advantages, will shortly become the great mart and entrepot for the commerce of the Pacific with Asia, pot for the commerce of the Pacific with Asia. We have already opened steam communication between it and our ports on the Atlantic, via Chagres and Panama. Another line of American steamers is to be established between California and China, by which it is calculated the transit of mails, passengers, and merchandise, will be made between New York and Shanghai within forts fits days.

within forty-five days.

Lines of magnetic telegraph are now in active operation in nearly all our States; and it is cisco. A project is pending before our Congress for the construction of a railroad from the throughout our country; all which, when completed, are destined to make New York the great centre of business, trade, and commerce, exchange and banking transactions, for the whole

and maintain diplomatic relations with all the sovereigns of the maritime and commercial States of Europe: with Mexico, Central Amer-South America; with the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Morocco, the Barbary States, the Imam of Muscat, the Emperor of China, the King of Siam, and the King of the Sandwich

our merchants carry on an extensive and profitable commerce with the four quarters of the globe. Foreign merchants of all nations are freely permitted to visit our ports and cities for

ships engaged in the whale fishery, principally in the Northern Pacific Ocean. The capital in the Northern Pacific Ocean. The capital invested therein amounts to about thirty mil-lions of dollars, and it gives employment to upwards of twenty-five thousand officers and sea-men. In the pursuit of their gigantic game our whalers are now beginning to frequent, in large fleets, the seas and coasts of Japan, the Loo-Choo, and Meaicosima groups, the Bays of Yeso, the Kurile Islands, the Island of Tarakay, or Saghalien, Sea of Kamtschatka, Gulfs o Okotsk and Tartary, and the Arctic Ocean.

importance to our navigating and commercial interests, we are desirous of fostering and protecting it by all legitimate and proper means. I would therefore specially commend to the pro-tection of Your Imperial Majesty's Government and provincial authorities such of our mariners service, as may be compelled by stress of weather, in want of repair and assistance, to put into any of the ports of the Empire, that they be aided and provided with necessaries to refit at the current prices of the country; and in case of shipwreek, that they receive kind and hos pitable treatment, and be forwarded as soon as possible to the care of the American consul at

incidental expenses.

Distressed Japanese mariners have, on various occasions, been rescued from shipwreck, and restored to their native country, by captains of our whaling and merchant ships, notably in the instance of Captain Mercator Cooper, of the ship Manhattan, in April, 1845. It was highly gratifying to the American Government and People to observe that Captain Cooper received the thanks of Your Imperial Majesty for his kindness and humanity towards twenty. two Japanese seamen, in rescuing whom, in a destitute and famishing condition, from a des ompelled to make a considerable deviation in is voyage. From such examples, Your Imperial Majesty may always rest assured of the lacrity and promptitude of our naval officers, whaling and merchant captains, in the rescue, and return to their country, of all distressed Japanese they may find in want of their assist-

It may be presumed the Japanese Governent is aware that the British took possession of Quelpaert's Island in 1847, with the intention f permanently occupying it as another link in the long chain of their military and naval stations in the Eastern seas. We learn that they have several vessels employed in making scientific observations and hydrographical survey in those comparatively unknown seas, which cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to the navigators of all nations. During the same year, it is understood the Emperor of China accorded to the Russians the free navigation of the great Manchurian river Amur; and we anticipate the opening by the Czar, at no very distant day, of his ports of Northeastern Asia and the adjacent islands, as well as those of his possessions on the Northwestern coast of Amer-

a, to foreign commerce.

In this state of things, when the Japanes eas are becoming the highways and thoroughfares not only for American whale-ships and merchantmen, but likewise those of other Western nations in the peaceful pursuit of their lawful enterprise and commerce, or for geographi-cal and scientific discoveries, it would appear to be extremely difficult, if not physically practicable, for the Supreme Government at Yedo to maintain hereafter, peacefully and inciolately, its exclusive system of isolation and seclusion of the Empire from the rest of the

The Insular Geographical position of Japan, her excellent ports and harbors, dense and in dustrious population, boundless productive re-sources, and vast capabilities for commerce; the superior intelligence and refinement of her Princes and Nobles, together with the skill, energy, and enterprise of her people, justly entitle her to rank among the first Asiatic Nations. By a judicious and timely relaxation of tions. By a judicious and timely relaxation of her restrictive policy, all these unrivalled natu-ral and political advantages could be made available for conducting a very extensive and profitable commerce with the United States, without, it may be presumed, compromising either her Sovereignty, National Religion, or

eculiar Institutions.

We have no desire for conquest or coloniza ion. In seeking a peaceful commercial inter-ourse with Japan, we ask for neither lands, forts, factories, nor exclusive privileges with Your Imperial Majesty's Dominious. We would solely rely upon the wisdom of the Supreme Government of Yedo for that protection which will enable American merchants and traders to conduct a legitimate commerce in the ports of the Empire, and its Dependencies, which cannot fail to prove mutually beneficial to both nations. We will engage that our citizens, who may be permitted to visit Japan on

its Laws, pay the customary imposts and dues scrupulously abstain from any interference in matters of Religion and Government, and yield due deference and respect to the established

authorities, usages, and customs of the country Should it be agreeable to Your Imperia Majesty's pleasure to permit your merchants to resort to our ports, harbors, and cities, for trade, r send hither any of your subjects to be in structed in our language, arts, sciences, naval and military tactics, and engineering, shipouilding, or any other branch of industry, they will receive the most cordial welcome, and every facility and protection will be readily aforded to them by the Government and People

forded to them by the Government and People of the United States.

Among the many obvious political and commercial advantages to be derived by Japan from the proposed intercourse between the two countries, upon the opening of our steam communication with China, she would possess the facility of acquiring a practical knowledge of the construction and management of steamers, and likewise of the latest inventions and improvements in the systems of modern and improvements in the systems of modern warfare by land and sea, which, with the ndomitable bravery of her sons, would the better enable her Supreme Government to place the country in a posture successfully to repel foreign aggression or invasion, maintain the integrity of the Empire, and make Japan the owards of five hundred thousand inhabit. It is now reckoned next to London and Power in the East. The periodical arrival Yedo in possession of the latest political, scien-tific, and commercial intelligence from all parts f the world, much sooner than by the present ardy means of conveyance by the privileged

Dutch ships from Batavia.

Reposing entire confidence in the prudence. patriotism, eminent qualifications, and intimate equaintance with Asiatic Affairs, of ———, a listinguished citizen of the United States, I have appointed him American Commissioner to China, nd have likewise vested him with full power to enter into any negotiation with Your Imperial Majesty, having for its object the opening of the desired friendly and commercial intercourse with Japan. Our said Commissioner will await, in China, Your Imperial Majesty's determination upon the subject which, if favorable, and permission be accorded to him, he will promptly repair to Yedo to obtain from the Supreme Government an official and au-thentic record of such concession, privilege, or freedom and security of American commerce in its ports; and which shall at the same time guaranty, on our part, full reciprocity of trade and protection of Japanese subjects in our ports, and lay the foundation of a lasting peace etween Japan and the United States.

The American trade with China is conducted in conformity with our treaty concluded with the Ta Tsing Empire, at Wanghia, July 3d, 1844, a printed copy of which, in English and Chinese, I have the pleasure to enclose herewith for the information of Your Imperial Majesty.
This Letter Missive will be accompanied with

— packages, marked No. —, addressed espectively to Your Imperial Majesty, containing Charts of the United States Coast Surveys Maps, Public Documents, Scientific and Agricultural Publications, Agricultural Implements, and musters of American manufactures, &c., as and musters of American manufactures, &c., as are particularly specified in the catalogue there-of herewith. I hope they will be received by Your Imperial Majesty, as small tokens of my regard and friendship, not for their trivial pe-cuniary value, but sent with the view of conveyong reliable information—Geographical, Politi-cal, Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Financial—respecting our country, its boundelevated rank in the family of civilized nations all intended to show what great material advantages might naturally be anticipated to result to Japan, from the opening of diplomatic and commercial relations with these United States of America.

With the hearty assurances of my perfect regard and friendship, I commend Your Imperial Majesty to the Holy Keeping of Almighty God, "by whom Kings Reign, and Princes De-

cree Justice." Given at Washington, under the Great Se of the United States, this —— day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of Our Independence the seventy-third.

Letter from Mr. PALMER to Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State, transmitting an of the Lagoda, in Japan, and their rescue by the Preble; suggesting that a special United States Mission, with a Squadron, be sent to Yedo, to demand redress, compel the Japanese Government to enter into a Treaty, and open certain of their ports to American commerce.

DEAR STR: I have just received, and have the honor of enclosing to you herewith, for your information, the "Chinese Repository" for June last, conducted by Mr. S. Wells Williams, at Canton, containing an account of the visit of the United States ship Preble, Commander Glynn, to Nangasaki, in April preceding, for the rescue of fifteen of the surviving crew of the American ship Lagoda, of New Bedford, who, together with Ranald McDonald, of Ore-gon, were shipwrecked, and detained nearly a twelvementh, in loathsome prisons in Japan; with a narrative of the cruel and barbarous treatment they suffered at the hands of the Ja-panese Provincial and Imperial authorities, from the time of their landing in the country up to the day of their delivery on board the Proble.* Commander Glynn appears to have accom-plished his mission with the characteristic

* The article occupies seventeen pages of the Chinese Repository, being a summary of the "Correspondence relative to the Visit of the Preble to Nangasaki, for the purpose of demanding imprisoned American Seamen." which was subsequently, on the 28th of August, 1850, transmitted by the Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and printed.—Ex. Doc. No. 84, 31st Cong. 1st Sess. 44 pages. Ed. National Era.

promptitude, energy, and determination of an American naval officer, in defiance of the cusomary opposition, threats, and evasions of the apanese officials. In view of the facts relating to the case, as

stated in that journal, it is imperatively incum-bent on our Government to adopt immediate and energetic measures to compel the Seogoon of Japan to make the most satisfactory atoneent and indemnification for such barbarous and outrageous treatment of shipwrecked Amerifriendly protection to our countrymen who may hoseafter have the misfortune to be thrown upon the coasts of Japan, or compelled to put into any of the ports of the Empire, by stress

of weather, or in want of assistance.

In my communication respecting Japan and he Independent Oriental Nations, which I had the honor of addressing you under date of the 14th of March last, after the resignation of Ion. John W. Davis, United States Commisoner to China, I took the liberty of suggesting that his successor be vested with authority to enter into a negotiation with the Japanese lovernment for the opening of that Empire o our commerce, and submitted therewith the draft of an appropriate Letter Missive from President Taylor to the Emperor of Japan, which met with your approval. Let such a Commissioner be appointed and clothed with the requisite authority and instructions, and despatched to Canton without delay. Let him proceed thence with the whole United States quadron in the China Seas, direct to the Bay Yedo, and up to the capital, and demand an

audience with the Seogoon, or the Head of the proper Department of the Imperial Govern-ment; holding no official or personal intercourse with any other subordinate Japanese function ary; and submit to that Government, categorically, the following ultimatum:

1st. Full and ample indemnity and reparation to the shipwrecked American seamen, for their detention, imprisonment, and barbarous treatment, by the Japanese officials, during their captivity in that Empire, together with the expenses of sending and maintaining a squadron there to demand such indemnity and reparation, the amount of which to be specified in the Commissioner's Instructions: and a Guarantee or Pledge to be exacted from the Japanese Gov-ernment for its future good conduct towards

moreover, to the payment of five thousand dol-lars to the heirs or legal representatives of any ncidental expenses of recovering same, if deemed necessary, by an United States Squadron.

neld strictly accountable to our Government for

2d. In all cases where American vessels are compelled by stress of weather, in want of repair or assistance, to put into any of the ports of the Empire, that they may be aided and provided with necessaries to refit at the current prices of the country; and, in case of shipwreck, that they receive kind and hospitable treatment, and be forwarded with their goods and effects, as soon as practicable, to the care of the United States Consul, Batavia, or be delivered on board any American ship or vessel in Japan; and full reimbursment of all incidental expenses shall be made by the United States to the Japanese Gov-

3d. The opening of certain ports of the Em pire and its Colonial Dependencies to American Commerce, the right of establishing United States Consuls or Commercial Agents therein. and of accrediting an American Minister or Commissioner to the Court of Yedo, and who are to be protected in all the recognised rights, privileges, and immunities, incidental to such functionaries under the Law of Nations; and specially exempted from any degrading cere-monials or observances incompatible therewith. The Minister or Commissioner to hold direct personal and official intercourse with the proper Department of the Imperial Government at Yedo, upon terms of perfect equality between the two Sovereign and Independent Nations.

between San Francisco and Shanghai, at a port between San Francisco and Shangnai, at a port or ports in Japan Proper, as shall be designat-ed for such purposes; at the Island of Tsus-Sima, in the Strait of Corea, at Matsmai, the Capital of Yeso, and at the Loo-Choo Islands, and also to trade at those places; and American Whaling Ships to have the privilege of catching whales off the Coast of Japan, and in the different Bays of Yeso and the Japanese. Kurile Islands, without molestation, and of touch ing therein to refit or procure wood, water, and

in a Commercial Treaty or Convention with the Seogoon of Japan, and of which the treaty of Wanghia, of the 3d July, 1844, between the Emperor of China and the United States, shall

In the event of a non-compliance with the above ultimatum, on the part of the Seegeon, the Commissioner should be authorized and in-structed to establish a strict blockade of that Bay, as well as Matsmai, and such other of the maritime cities and towns of Japan as he shall deem expedient, and make reprisals of the Ja-panese commercial, tax and tribute-bearing junks, until the Imperial Government of Japan shall accede to said Ultimatum, or to such mod Commissioner, and within the scope of his in-

There would be no difficulty, should proceed ngs of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of their coasting trade, which is very extensive, by intercept-ing the Imperial revenues in their progress to the capital by sea, and taking possession of all Government and trading vessels. At Sinagawa, the port or maritime suburb of Yedo, several thousands of vessels are sometimes collected, some bearing taxes in money or kind, others laden with produce, merchandise, or fish; the latter being a staple article of food with all classes of the Japanese, were the daily supplies for the capital once stopped, that Government would soon be brought to terms.

Japan is vulnerable at every point, and, a though a brave and warlike nation, they have no means of land defence adequate to resist a single frigate. Most of their forts are of painted canvass; their powder is very bad, and they are quite inexpert in the use of artillery. Their troops are chiefly armed with bows, swords, spears, and matchlocks. None of their junks exceed three hundred tons, and they do not pos-sess a single vessel of war.

The Secular Emperor of Japan, and whose au-thority extends to all Civil and Military affairs

of the Empire, is generally called by his title, Seegoon, or "Generalissimo," or that of Cubo, which has nearly the same signification. He resides at Yedo, called the "Eastern Capital." The Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor and Sovereign Pontiff of the Sintoo Religion, resides at his capital, or See of Miaco, and has sole jurisdiction in all Religious matters. He is never

ces of Japan were almost sovereigns in their At the present day, those of Sanday in Moots, of Kaga and Satzuma, are the only ones who can be considered independent.

All the others are merely Governors appointed by the Seogoon, who administer the districts confided to their charge. The Empire is distributed into eight grand divisions or countries connided to their charge. The Empire tributed into eight grand divisions, or countries, (anciently, Independent Kingdoms;) these are subdivided into sixty-eight provinces; which are again subdivided into six hundred and twentytwo districts. The aggregate population is

estimated at fifty millions.

To aid him in the administration of the Gov ernment, the Seogoon has a Council and Senate; the first consists of five members, all of whom must be Reigning Princes; the second consists must be Keigning Princes; the second consists of fifteen, who may be either Princes or Nobles. The Council, according to Golownin, decides ordinary cases without applying for the approbation of the Seogoon; but in all extraordinary cases, though but of little importance, nothing can be done without his consent, nor can his will be carried into execution without the will be carried into execution without the approval of the Senate. The Seogoon changes the members of his Council at his pleasure; yet he does not often resort to this, lest the Princes should oppose his authority; and how formidable they are, appears from the precautions taken to keep them in check. They are obliged to reside every other year at the capital, which is the constant residence of their wives and children. The President of the Council of State is styled "Governor of the Empire," an officer represented to be superior in authority to that of the Grand Vizier of Turkey and the Premier of England, and uniting the functions of both.

The Senate decides all important civil and criminal cases; and all others which are of importance must first be examined and decided by this body before they can come before the offered their boats to tow him up to the anchor-Council of State. These two branches of the Government form the Legislative authority of the Empire; they are, however, in many of their measures, very much influenced by the courtiers of the Seogoon, who are entirely the creatures

of his will. The public affairs of Japan are assigned to eight Central Administrations or Boards:

1. The General Central Board.

2. The Board of Legislation and struction. 3. The General Board of the Interior. 4. The Board for the Affairs of the People or General Police 5. The General Board of War.

6. The Board of Criminal Affairs. The Treasury Board.
 The Ministry of the Imperial Dwelling. The city of Yedo is situated on a large plain, on the eastern coast of the Island of Niphon, in latitude thirty-six degrees thirty-nine minute north, and longitude one hundred and forty degrees east. It lies in the form of a crescent around the bay of the same name, at the mouth of one of the largest rivers of the island. The circumference of the city is said to be over fifty miles, and its population is estimated at up-wards of two millions. It contains the residen-ces of the Princes and great Lords, who are compelled to reside there half the year. None of their mansions are more than two stories high, and most of them only one story, of a simple style of architecture, and generally sur-rounded by wide enclosed courts and extensive

The palace or residence of the Seogoon, built of freestone, and is encompassed by a wall said to be fifteen miles in circumference, includ-ing a wide interior area, occupied by the spacious mansions of the Princes and other High Minismansons of the Frinces and other fligh Ministers of his Court. The palace contains a great apartment called "The Hall of Hundred Mats," brilliantly adorned by pillars of cedar, painted walls, and gilded ceilings. In this hall the presents brought by the Dutch Mission for the presents of the presents o Imperial Court are displayed; and it is here the Envoy is admitted to a brief audience with the Seogoon and the grand dignitaries of the Empire. After being compelled to make many Americans, and the citizens or subjects of Nations in amity with the United States in the degrading obeisances, to crawl on his hands and knees to a place shown him between the presents arrayed in due form on one side, and the place where the Seogoon sits on the other, and then kneeling, he bows his forehead to the dominions of Japan, under the penalty of being the detention, imprisonment, or ill usage of American citizens within that Empire; and, ground and retires, crawling backwards, with-out being permitted to look up, or utter a single rs to the heirs or legal representatives of any word. Or some occasions, the Envoy and his suite have been required to dance, sing play on a neequence of violence or ill usage; with an musican instruments, and practice buttoonery.

Court. Such degrading acts of homage and submission, together with the servile obsequiousness of the Dutch Residents to the Japanese Officials, on all occasions for upwards of two hundred years, with the object of maintaining their paltry trade at Dezima, have inspired the Court of Yedo with a profound contempt for foreigners of the Western Nations. This will, in a great measure, account for the invariable assumption o its haughty and arrogant bearing towards strangers who have visited the country, as well as for its barbarous treatment of shipwrecked Yedo is the seat of various branches of indus

try, and the mart of an extensive trade with the whole Empire. The wares of the merchants and shopkeepers are said by Fisher to be most beautiful, infinitely better, and much cheaper than are to be found at Nangasaki. Across the river, in the centre of the city, stands the cele-brated bridge, called Nippon-Bas, from which distances to all parts of the Empire are meas-

In a Japanese map of Yedo, on a large scale, six feet square, in the possession of Mr. S. Wells Williams, of Canton, which I have been permitted to examine, every part of that vast metropolis is minutely delineated; the resi-dences of the Court, Princes, and Nobility, are distinctly indicated thereon, each bearing the arms of its owner. The city appears to be intersected by a great number of canals, all com-municating with the river. There is sufficient depth of water in the bay for vessels of the larest class to approach and anchor off the city. In April, 1845, Capt. Mercator Cooper, of the American whale-ship Manhattan, with twenty-two Japanese seamen on board, whom he had rescued from shipwreck, was allowed to go up and anchor within a furlong of the city, he remained four days, and was supplied, by command of the Seogoon, with wood, water, rice, rye, vegetables of various kinds, and some crockery composed of the lacquered ware of the country. He was recruited with everything of which he stood in need, and all remuneration was refused. The Japanese seamen were permitted to return to their homes, but neither captain nor crew of the ship were allowed to go over her sides. All communication with the shore was rigidly interdicted, and the ship was surrounded and guarded by three circular barriers of boats. She was visited by a great number of people of all ranks, including the Governor of Yedo, and many of the high officers of the Court arrayed in golden and gorgeous tunics. All were filled with an insatiable curiosity to see the strangers, and inspect minutely everything on board.

nutely everything on board.

Captain Cooper represents the Governor of Yedo to be a grave and elderly looking person, somewhat gray, with a remarkably intelligent and benignant countenance, and of very mild and prepossessing manners. He was greatly interested with Captain Cooper's account of the people and civilization of our country, and the latter spared no pains to leave a good impression of the American name and character, accounts a special space of the company of the compa especially as a commercial people, on the minds of those high officers whose position might carry them into audience with their sovereign.

The harbor of Yedo presented a maritim population as numerous and industrious as that which appeared to exist on land. Vessels of all sorts and sizes, from mere shallops to large junks, were under sail, or at anchor, wherever the eye turned on the bay. The port seemed to Captain Cooper to be the mart of a prodigious coastwise commerce, and the whole was alive with the bustle and activity pertain ing to it. The day before he left, the Seogoon sent him his autograph, as the most notable his humanity in the rescue and return of the shipwrecked seamen; but at the same time ordered him never to return. When he signified his readiness to depart, at the command of the Governor of Yedo the anchor was weighed, an immense number of boats were attached to the bows of the ship, and in this manner she was towed twenty miles out to sea, against a head wind, when the Japanese took a courteous leave of her officers and crew.

On the occasion of Capt. Sir Edward Belcher's visit to Nangasaki, in Her Britannie Majesty's Ship Samarang, the same year, during his voyage for hydrographical surveys and magnetical ob servations in the Eastern Seas, no Edict was is sued, as is customary, forbidding his return, but on the contrary, his promise to revisit the por-was received with apparent satisfaction, and the chiefs who came on board, including several young men of family, expressed the hope that introduce him to their families. They assured him of the friendly disposition of the Chiefs and great people of Nangasaki towards the English, and their hope that on his return the "High Councillors of Yedo" would consent to his admission freely; "that it was within their power entirely, and not the Seogoon's; that kindly ex-pressions had transpired amongst the 'Great Chiefa' about Nangasaki, and they were gen-Chiefs' about Nangasaki, and they were generally precursors of good." On his declining to await such determination, having no authority to negotiate with the Japanese Government, they requested that he would bring with him cow-pock matter, sulphate of quinine, ipecacuanha, nux vomics, and other medicines, engaging on their part to have several little commis-sions executed for him. He was supplied with spars, wood. water, and fresh provisions, free of charge, and permitted to land on an island in the harbor to make magnetical observations.

In the month of May last, Commander Mathison, of H. B. Majesty's Steamer Mariner,

age, which he accepted. Guard-boats were stationed around the steamer during the night. Forts were lighted up, and about four hundred boats, all manned and armed, collected along the shore, each carrying a lantern. He made them keep at a respectable distance, had his guns loaded, and kept careful watch on deck at night, during the three days he remained at that port to complete his survey.

Commander Mathison regards Orogawa

the key of the capital, from which it is distant about twenty-five miles. He states that all the junks going and returning from Yedo arrive here to pass the custom-house; and that with a moderate armed naval force trade might be completely stopped, as Yedo enterely depends on its supplies by sea. There is a very good road between the towns.

After leaving Orogawa, he also visited and made an accurate survey of Simodi Bay, where there are three fishing villages. The authori-ties supplied his crew with plenty of fish, and, when he was ready to depart sent fifty house. when he was ready to depart, sent fifty boats to tow the steamer out to sea. The Governor of the Province, residing at the town of Mio-maki, thirteen miles distant, came on board the steamer, and was supposed to be a man of rank, from the respect shown to him by his followers.

You will thus perceive that Yedo is accessible to large vessels, and that the Japanese oppose no resistance to ships of war. The presence of an American squadron before that capital, bearing a Commissioner vested with authority to treat with the Japanese Government, upon the basis of the above ultimatum, and who should conduct the negotiation with due cour-

should conduct the negotiation with due cour-tesy, firmness of purpose, and unwavering deci-sion, would undoubtedly stand a better chance of success than any other Mission hitherto sent from the West to Japan. It would impress the despotic Seogoon, and the "High Councillors" of his Court, with a salutary respect for the dignity, majesty, and power of this Empire Republic, and prove a tangible demonstration of the paternal policy of our Government to extend its protec-tion to American citizens wheresoever dispersed. tion to American citizens wheresoever dispersed or howsoever oppressed, in the remotest quar-ters of the globe; it would infallibly bring Japan within the political pale of the Western na-tions, open up that rich, populous, and productive Empire to our commerce, secure the desired privileges for our steamships and whalers in its seas, ports, and harbors, and reflect lasting credit on the firmness, decision, and energy, General Taylor's Administration. The hostile reception which Captain Inger-

The hostile reception which Captain Ingersol, of the American ship Morrison, received at the several points at which he touched on the coast, in his efforts to open trading intercourse with that country in July, 1837, was mainly awing as was subsequently ascertained, to his sionaries, the Rev. Peter Parker and the Rev. Dr. Cattle, The Cattle of The C Gutzlaff. The official visit of Commodore Bid-dle, with the United States ships Columbus and Vincennes, to the Bay of Yedo, in July, 1846, its abortive result, and the gross indignity to which he submitted at the hands of a common Japanese soldier, appears, by the deposition of one of the crew of the Lagoda, to have left an unfavorable impression on the public authorities and people of Japan respecting the American character, which can only be effaced by an imposing Mission for the accomplishment of the objects above indicated.

In the hope that you may deem this subject of sufficient importance to submit it, together with my other communications to you in regard to the China and Eastern Mission, to the early consideration of the President, I have the honor to be, with great respect, dear sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, AARON H. PALMER.

Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State.

Extracts from a Letter of Mr. Palmer to President Fillmore, soliciting his attention to the plan submitted by him to Secretary Clayton, for opening American intercourse with Japan. Original endorsed "Referred to Secretary of State. M. F. January 6." Washington, January 6, 1821.

Steam Navigation with the Independent Mari-time Nations of Eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago, worthy the favorable consideration of our Government, I have the honor solicit your early attention to this important

subject. subject.

In the absence of any specific appropriation for a special Oriental Mission, the position of China, designated by the natives as "The Central Flowery Kingdom," in respect to the surrounding nations of Eastern and Southern Asia, and over which, with the exception of Japan, the Chinese Emperor is the acknowledged Suzerain—would suggest the expediency of ac-crediting the United States Commissioner to that Empire to the Sovereigns of those Nations, and likewise of vesting him with authority to act as General Superintendent of American Trade in their Dominions.

By placing our squadron in those seas under the Commissioner's orders, he would be ena-bled to make occasional short visits, in a National Steamer, to Japan and its dependencies to Corea, Cochin China, Siam, Burmah, and the Indian Archipelago, to open up intercourse and make commercial treaties, especially with the Government of Japan, without essentially interfering with his duties as Commissioner to China: such arrangement to be continued un-til our increasing intercourse and commerce with those Eastern regions would justify the appointment of Resident Ministers and Consul therein, by our Government.

political, commercial, and hydrographical, could be acquired in such brief missions, that would prove of great utility and advantage to us in visited, particularly in selecting suitable coaling stations, and making the requisite pre-liminary arrangements for the establishment of

Under this comprehensive, effective, and eco-nomical system, whilst our legitimate commerce with China is about equal to one-half that of the British, with the exception of the opium traffic, (which is prohibited,) and possesses far greater capabilities for a profitable expansion, the annual charges incident to the extension and supervision of our trade with China and the adjacent nations, even in the event of raising the Commissioner to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, as recommended in the New York Memorial to General Taylor of the 24th of February, 1849, would not probably exceed one-tenth of the expenditure for the British Su-perintendent of Trade in China, and their Consular establishments at the five privileged ports, which amounted, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1848, to thirty-three thousand

The people of Japan, in general, are known to with whom they have invariably evinced a dis-position to hold intercourse and trade; but are prevented doing so openly, for fear of their rulers and the law. The Government of that country must, ere long, be compelled by force of cir-cumstances, and especially by the presence of our people on the Pacific, to succumb to the progressive commercial spirit of the age.

In 1811. Prince Arrao-Madsimano-Kami, an eminent Japanese statesman, then Governor of the Island of Yeso and the Kurile Dependencies, the Supreme Government at Yedo. "Since the sun, the moon, and the stars, which are the creation of the Almighty, are variable in their course, the Japanese Law, the work of men's hands, prohibiting foreign vessels entering any other port than Nangasaki, cannot be eternal." This Prince was subsequently promoted to the high office of Governor of the Imperial Palace at Yedo, and Member of the Council of

I have on various occasions, during the last six years, brought to the notice of our Government repeated instances of the barbarous treatment and indignities to which shipwrecked American seamen are constantly subjected in Japan; showing the necessity and urgency of some efficient and energetic National measures being adopted to compel the Court of Yedo to make satisfactory atonement and indemnity for such outrages, and guaranty the rights of charitable hospitality and friendly protection to those of our countrymen who may have the misfortune to be shipwrecked upon the Japanese coasts, or compelled to put into any of their ports by stress of weather, in want of assistance, repairs, &c.

Secretary of State, under date of the 17th September, 1849, on file with my papers in the Department of State, transmitting a detailed account of the detention and sufferings of the crew of the American whaler Lagoda, in Japan, and from which they were rescued by Commander Glynn, of the United States ship Preble, at Nangasaki, in the preceding month of April, I submitted a plan for the accomplish nent of the important object above suggested which met with his approbation. Having since maturely reconsidered it in all its bearings and particularly with reference to the National character and policy of the Japanese, I feel sat isfied it is the only feasible one that comports with the dignity of our Government to adopt, in premptly demanding redress for the wrongs they have inflicted on our countrymen, with a satisfactory guarantee against their recurrence. A mission of the proposed character, intrusted A mission of the proposed character, intrusted to a Commissioner possessing the requisite tact, energy, and firmness of purpose, and supported by an imposing United States squadron, it may be confidently predicted, would speedily bring the haughty and intractible Seogoon, his "Coun-cillors of State," and Spiritual "Mikado," into some satisfactory arrangements, and open that

Empire to our commerce.

*

1 have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your Excellency's most faithful and hum ble servant, AARON H. PALMER. His Excellency Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

A SERIES of twelve or fifteen Original Pamphlets, of the above title, is in the course of publication at Uncinnati, Ohio, by L. A. Hins, whose thorough study of the various questions of Reform cannot fail to make them acceptable to all liberal minds. They are issued at irregular intervals according to diroumstances; but, as near as may be, they will be issued monthly. They will embrace the great questions touching the relations of man to nature, and of mankind among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will secure to all the highest happiness of which they are individually capable.

Terms — Ten cents single number, one dollar per dozen or one dollar for the series. Each number contains Expages, beautifully printed and nestly covered. Direct to March 13—6m L. A. Hinks. Gineinnati. Ohio FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE

WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.

For Boots, Shoes, Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.
THIS BLACKING is not designed to produce a polish,
out to render leather soft, pliable, water-proof, and
much more durable.
It may be had at the manufacturer's wholesale price:
New York—Grannis & Stewart, 36 Maiden Lane.
Albany, N. Y.—Archibaid McClure.
Rochester, N. Y.—Sage & Pancout.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Pratt & Co., Terrace street.
Philadelphia—T. W. Dyort & Son, 132 N. 2d street.
Pittsburg, Pa.—McCardy & Loomis
Booton, Mass.—Alexander Strong, 32 Central street.
Bangor, Me.—George W. Emerson, 4 Smith's Block.
Cleveiand, O.—Seaman & Smith.
Cincinnat, O.—Robbins & Pomroy, 27 Pearl street.
Montecal.
Montecal.
Montecal.
Montecal.
Montecal.
And in the cities and principal towns generally throughout the Northern and Western States of the Union.
Aug 21.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A MERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1852.—To Clergymen,
Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents,
Scudents, and Heads of Families.
Sears' American Pictorial Book Establishment removed
to 181 Wildiam Street, (near Spruce.) New York.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in thair circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor. compensation for their labor.

B.F. To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well disposed person can fall selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

200 volumes, according to the population.

JUST FUBLISHED

"Pictorial Description of China and India," 600 pages, and "Thrilling Incidents of the Wars of the United States," 600 pages. Retail price, \$2.5° per vol.

Our publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement.

RF Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, afforting a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these, he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and to order accordingly.

RF Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly, by mail, a Urcular containing full particulars, with "Directions to Persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post paid.

bscriber, post paid, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United

City of Washington,

UNDER the direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER
of New York, and WORTHINGTON GARRETT.
SON SNETHEN of New Orleans, Attorneys and Counsellors of the Supreme Court of the United States.
This establishment is formed for the following objects:

THOMAS M. MARSHALL. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Pitteburgh, Penn May !- 9t

His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerrootypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring raithful
and highly finished likenesses in a few seconds.

The rotary back-ground invented by J. H. Whitehurst,
gives an airy and living appearance to the picture.
He is the patentee of the Morteotype, the art of imbedding
Daguerrootype likenesses in tombetones, so as to make them
resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehurst's establishments now distribute more than
thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given dissatisfaction! This is certainly a flattering proof of the superiority of his likenesses.

J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his
elegantly furnished Gallery over Lane & Tucker's new
store, where a free exhibition of pictures will be given.
Notwithstanding the usual competition in Daguerrootypes
at the recent fair of the Maryland institute, he was awarded
the first medial by the judges.

Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortem
cases attended to.

March 27—tf

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Youngstown, Maboning county, Ohio.

R. J. POWERS.
G. W. SRATON

LIGHT'S LITERARY AS ENCY,
No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

Is the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washing

To Plank Road Contractors and Lumbermen

Granville, Putnam Co., Ill , July 2, 1851-July HENRY H. PAXTON,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Soli

NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEF.

THE Sinfulness of Sloveholding shown by appeals to Reason and Scripture. By John G. Fee. Minister of the Gospel in Kentinchy. 36 pp. 12ao. Printed by John dray, and for sale by William Harned, at No 46 Bessman street, New York. Three dollars per hundred, and six cents single copy. This pamphlet has just issued from the press, and it is intended, we understand, to give it a wide circulation in Kentinchy and cisewhere. We have been as sured by a geantleman who has resided in Kentucky that if you will a sured by a geantleman who has resided in Kentucky that if you will written argument drawn from reason and Fee's writings are held in high estimation, and are cagerly sought after, especially by the great body of the people. When it is considered that it has been claimed by many influential persons in that State that slavery is not sinful in itself, a well-written argument drawn from reason and Scripture to the constray cannot be considered unnecessary. This pamphlet is well printed, and is well adapted to general circulation both in alays and tree States for three airfulness of slavery in all case. We trust the friends or Freedom will send their orders, and add in the wide circulation of this seasonable and ble easey. If sent strongh the mail, the new law requires the postage to be prepaid. It will be two cents a copy for 500 mites, and four cents for all distances beyond that.

THE SOUTH BEND CASE. NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEF.

THE SOUTH BEND CASE. A Pamphle F of 24 pp. has just been published, entitled a The South Bend (Ind.) Puglitive Slave Case, lavelving the Right to a writ of Habeas to oppus? It is for sale by William Harred, 43 Beekman street, New York. Price \$4 a hundred, and 5 cents single copy.

Aug. 7-3m

Joseph C. Butter. Peter L Brown. Henry H Stout.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION
AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Corner of Main and Columbia Sizets, July 3-3m CINCINNATI, OHIO. HENRY MINER & CO.,

HENRY MINER & CO.,

DEALERS in Cheap Publications, &c., Smithfield street, between Second and Third, Pittaburgh, Pa. This is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the Wess, where may allways be found the principal Magazines, and new and old now-is, Annuals, Gill Books, &c.

Stationery of every kind, Day Books and Ledgers, Pass Books, common and fancy Envelopes Inks, and in short everything in that line of business. For sale wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in any city in the United States. d States
The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale.
Beb. 13—1yg NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent to for the National Era, and authorized to take Auvertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress ascret; New York Tribune Building, Philadelphis, northwest corner of Third and Chestaut attests; Baltimure, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

OF S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Coliceting Agent, No. 10 State attest, Boston, Journal Building, its also agent for the National Eva.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC. Xenia, Ohio,

Menta, Ohio,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, and darks, and
protestations, in town or country; is agent for the
National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and
will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, teasing, and renting real estate.

(CF-Office-Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room.

Sept. 19—1y

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C., A GENT'S for procuring Patents in the United States A and foreign countries.

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their procession.

They willigenlaced at the transact all business connected with their procession.

They willigenlaced at the transaction of a procession of Patents either on account of a defective specification and trawing, or the presentation of an impropar claim.

Persons residing at a distance may preduce all necessary information respecting the patentability of their inventions, may have their applications for patents made in proper form, and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the subscribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

ribers.

Modelscan be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Modelscan be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Kough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Fatent Office.

F. H. WATSON.

July 18

K. S. KENWIGE.

LARD OIL.

[MFROYED LAKD Oil.—Lard Oil of the disest quality a qual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barcels, prepared expressly operwent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the Westindies and Canadas. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Unclosed, it,

LARD OIL.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

THE MANAGERS of the Parkeville institute (near Philadelphis) have opened a ward in that institution, for the nurse of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY, oure of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY, such ascurred spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, clubiest and all diseases of an analogous character and also hernis or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife auneceasary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopsedic Surgeon, (Br. T. F. Cullen,) who was for four years a pupil of the late celerated Dr. HEBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specialty. Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Culke, by letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten defirer, directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, No. 56 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men ab-

he public into all we publish, feeling assured they will fin-

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Baunswick, Mr., February 5, 1847.

Dran Shr: I delayed answering the receipt of your peraration until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects my own family or in the families of my triends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction cases both of adults and children.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills in this city. LOWRLI, August 10, 1849.

I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in aviite, by your Cherry Pedioral, and never fail, when I have apportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

The following was one of the worst cases, which I physicians and friends thought to be incurable Consum

Three Fast Lines to Philadelphia, Daily, (except Sundays)

Returning, the trains will level, the state of the state PARKEVILLE WATER CURE.

PARKEVILLE WATER CURE.

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, sit A ted two miles from Woodbury, Glonesster county. Notersey, and nine miles south of Philadelphia, with with sommunication may be had several times duly, is now increasing operation for the care of count, Encumaries Bronchitts, Incipient Consumption, Despepals, Constitution Diarrhora, Dropay, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Microca, Dropay, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, and serofutons, nervous, februard cutaneous discases

This institution was built expressly for the purpose of water cure establishment, is capable of accommodating the water of the purpose of th

Public.

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take deprendent of deeds, and to administer oaths tions, by appointment of the Governors of